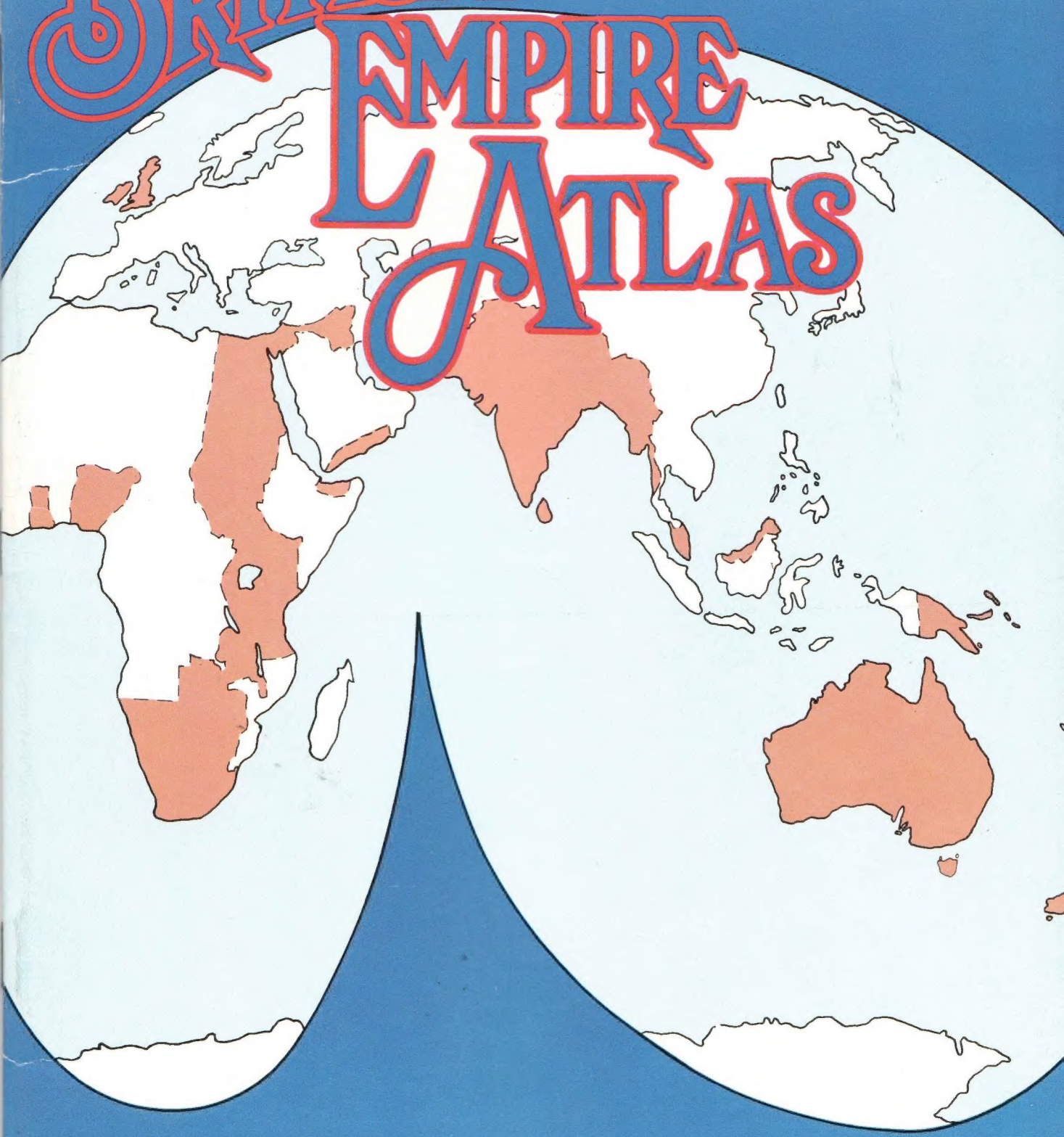
40p

THE BRITISH EMPIRE ATLAS



TIME LIFE BOOKS

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THE BRITISH EMPIRE ATLAS

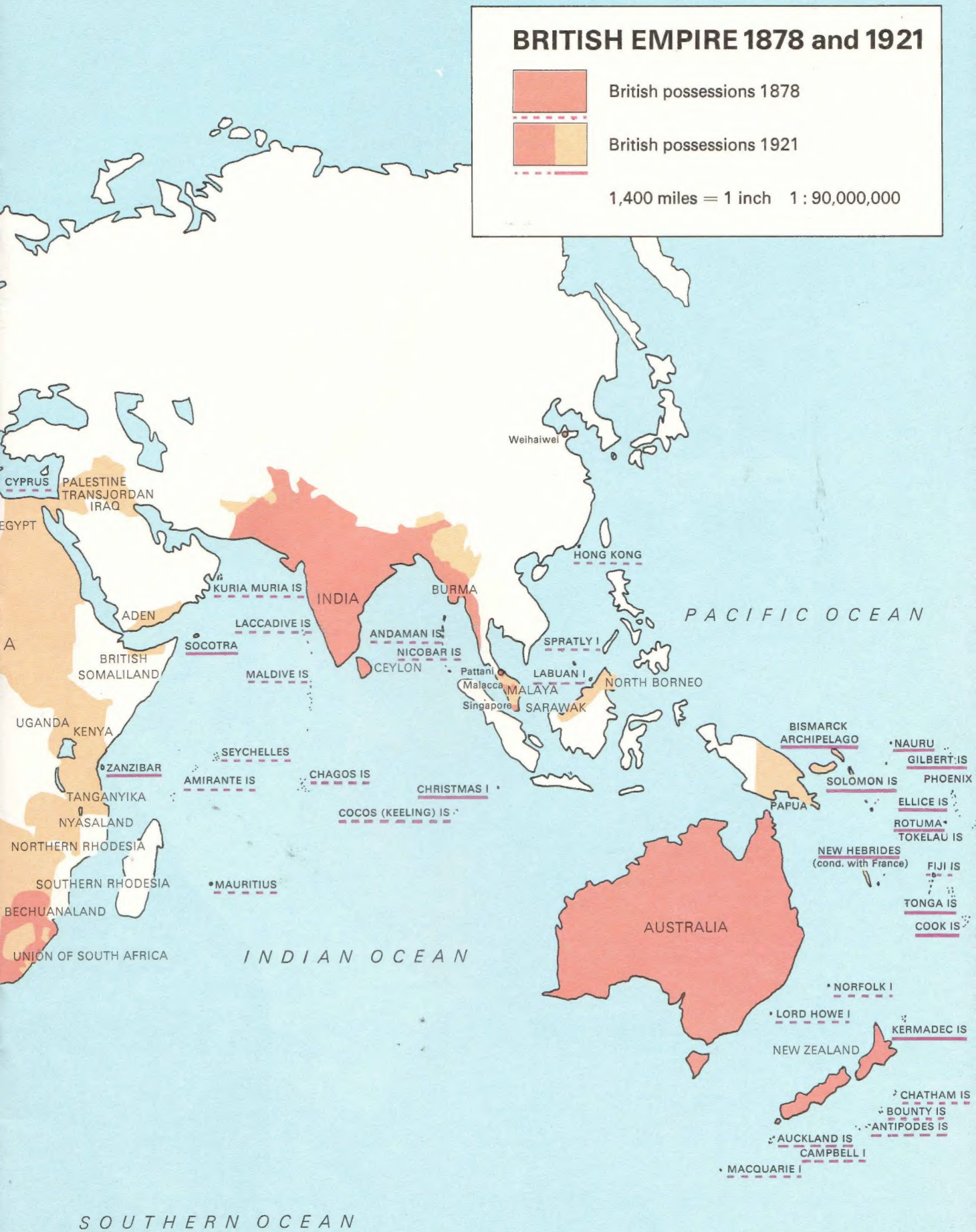
Though the foundations for Empire were laid by Tudor merchants, explorers and adventurers, the first real extension of overseas control came in the 18th Century. The maps in this Atlas, which record the expansion of imperial frontiers during four centuries, show that, in effect, by the 1750's there were already two empires in existence : that of the white settlers establishing a new world in America and that of the traders extending their control over a vast native population in India.

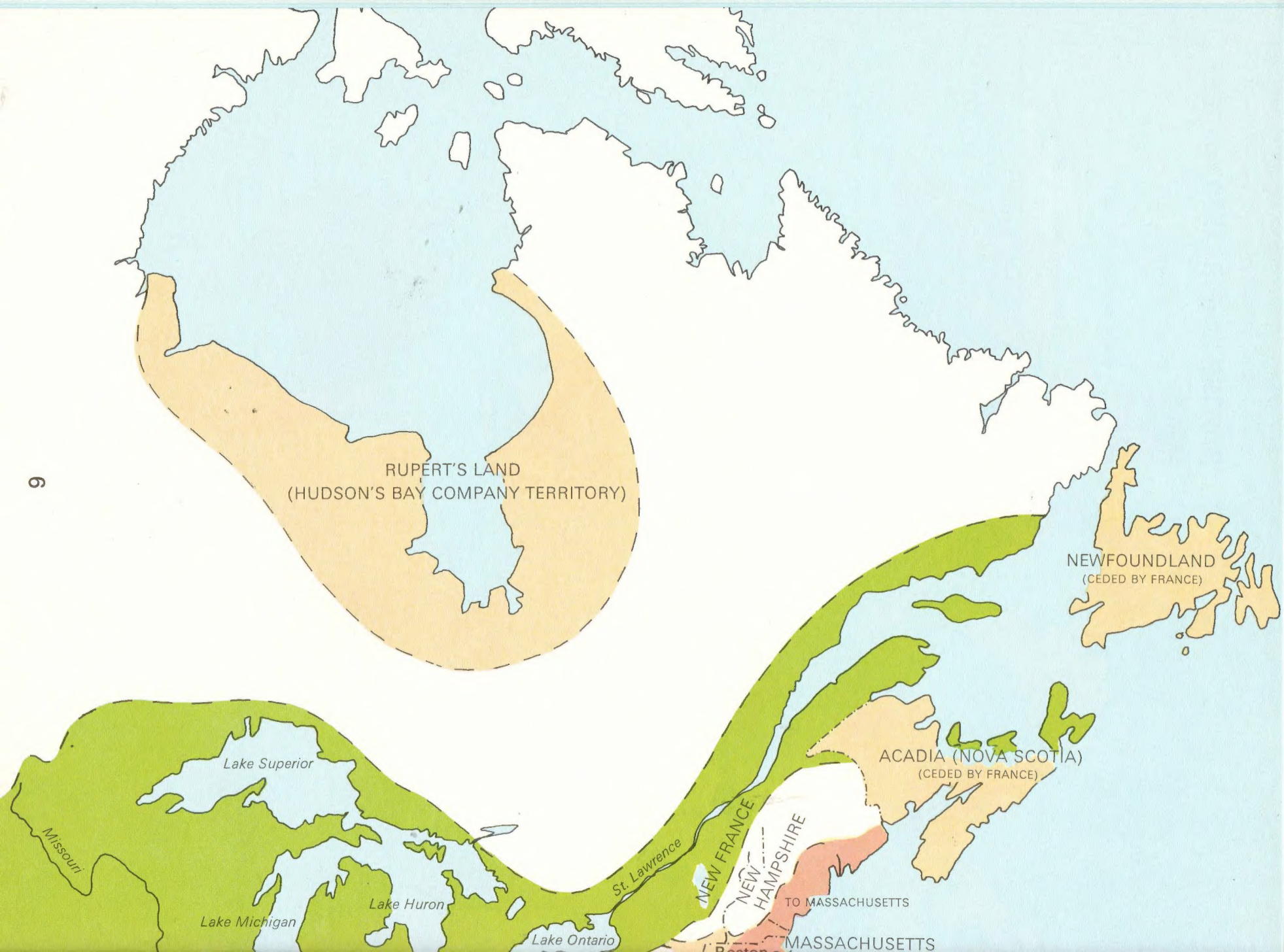
The pattern thus set was repeated after the loss of America in 1783. In the 19th Century, the true era of imperialism, the British settled the empty lands of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, where their numbers soon swamped the indigenous populations. At the same time they extended commercial and administrative control over huge masses of native peoples in the Far East and Africa. By 1837, it had taken 250 years for Britain to win some two million square miles of overseas territory, but then, in the 64 years of Victoria's reign alone, the Empire leaped tenfold in size until it included 400 million people within its bounds – the largest Empire the world had ever known.

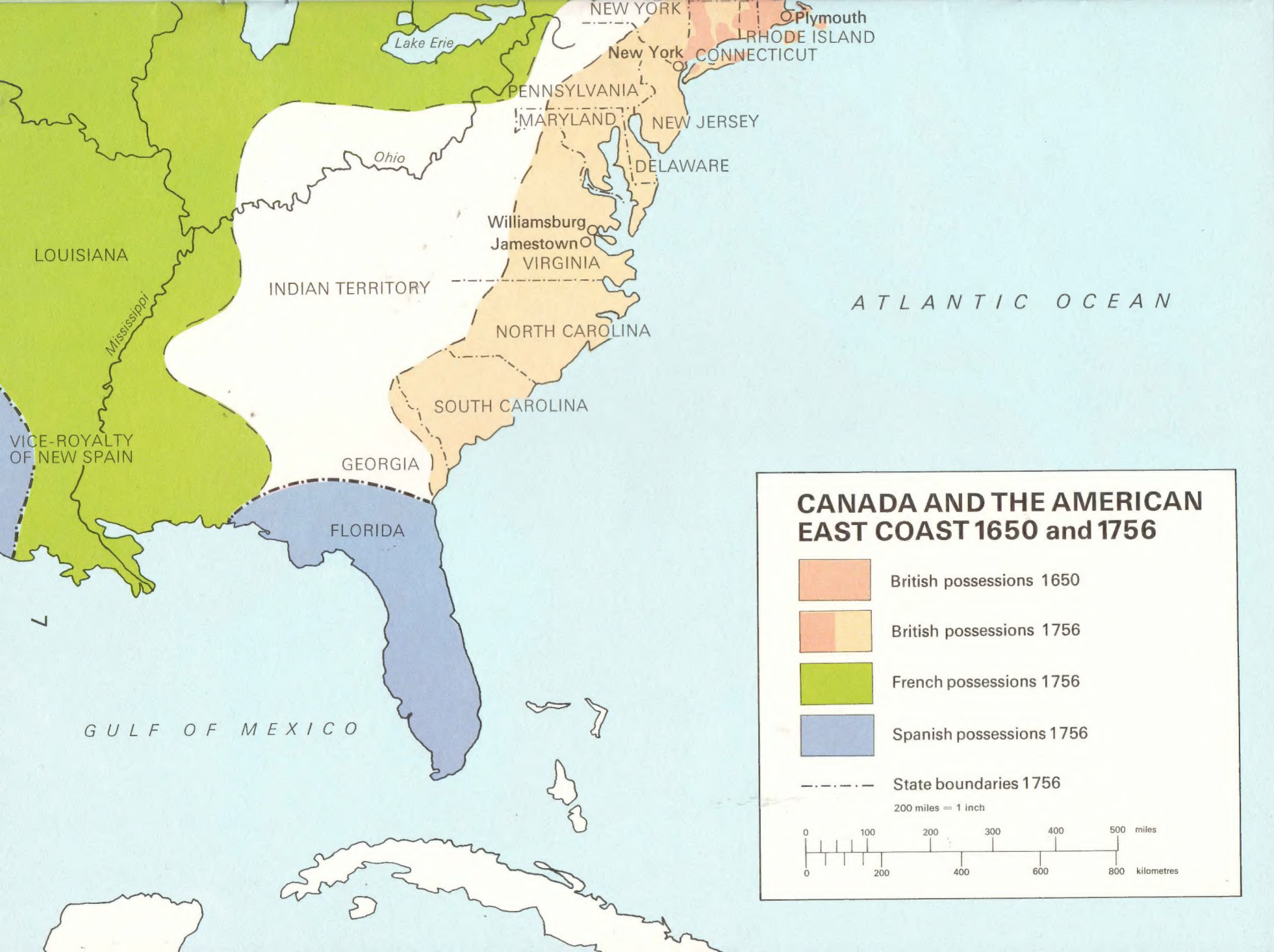
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES
CANADA
VANCOUVER I
NEWFOUNDLAND
THE THIRTEEN COLONIES
GREAT BRITAIN
CHANNEL IS
MINORCA
GIBRALTAR
MALTA
BERMUDA IS
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BAHAMA IS
BRITISH HONDURAS
Belize
JAMAICA
MOSQUITO COAST
BARBADOS
TOBAGO
TRINIDAD
BRITISH GUIANA
St. Louis
SIERRA LEONE
Ft. James
GOLD COAST
Accra
Ningo
Lagos
Cape Coast Castle
ASCENSION I
ST. HELENA
Walvis Bay
CAPE COLONY
PITCAIRN
TRISTAN DA CUNHA
GOUGH I
FALKLAND IS

BRITISH EMPIRE 1763 and 1878
British possessions 1763
British possessions 1878
British losses 1763-1878
1,400 miles = 1 inch 1 : 90,000,000
CYPRUS
Aden
KURIA MURIA IS
Bombay
INDIA
Calcutta
Masulipatam
Madras
LACCADIVE IS
ANDAMAN IS
NICOBAR IS
CEYLON
MALDIVE IS
SEYCHELLES
AMIRANTE IS
CHAGOS IS
COCOS (KEELING) IS
MAURITIUS
TRANSVAAL
INDIAN OCEAN
Weihaiwei
HONG KONG
Manila
PACIFIC OCEAN
Batang Kapas
Benkulen
Silebar
AUSTRALIA
FIJI IS
NORFOLK I
LORD HOWE I
NEW ZEALAND
CHATHAM IS
BOUNTY IS
ANTIPODES IS
AUCKLAND IS
CAMPBELL I
MACQUARIE I
SOUTHERN OCEAN

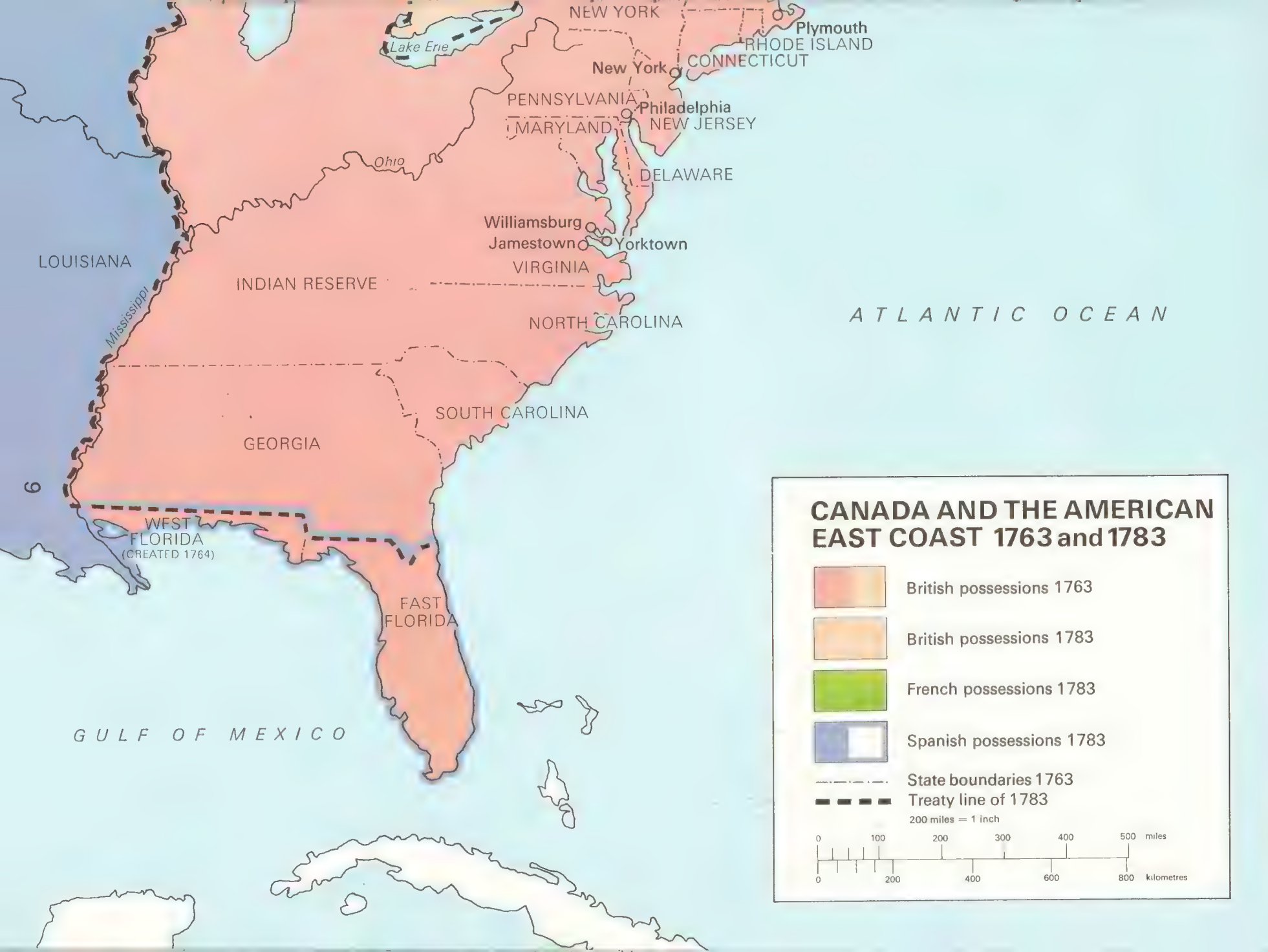
CANADA
NEWFOUNDLAND
GREAT BRITAIN
CHANNEL IS
GIBRALTAR
MALTA
BERMUDA IS
BAHAMA IS
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BRITISH HONDURAS
JAMAICA
BARBADOS
TOBAGO
TRINIDAD
BRITISH GUIANA
GAMBIA
SIERRA LEONE
GOLD COAST
A F R I
ASCENSION I
ST. HELENA
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA
PITCAIRN
TRISTAN DA CUNHA
GOUGH I
FALKLAND IS
SOUTH GEORGIA
SOUTH SANDWICH IS
SOUTH ORKNEY IS
SOUTH SHETLAND IS
GRAHAM LAND


BRITISH EMPIRE 1878 and 1921
British possessions 1878
British possessions 1921
1,400 miles = 1 inch 1 : 90,000,000
Weihaiwei
CYPRUS
PALESTINE
TRANSJORDAN
IRAQ
EGYPT
HONG KONG
KURIA MURIA IS
INDIA
BURMA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ADEN
LACCADIVE IS
ANDAMAN IS
SPRATLY I
SOCOTRA
NICOBAR IS
BRITISH
SOMALILAND
CEYLON
Pattani
LABUAN I
MALDIVE IS
Malacca
MALAYA
NORTH BORNEO
Singapore
SARAWAK
UGANDA
KENYA
BISMARCK
ARCHIPELAGO
NAURU
GILBERT IS
SEYCHELLES
ZANZIBAR
AMIRANTE IS
CHAGOS IS
SOLOMON IS
PHOENIX
CHRISTMAS I
TANGANYIKA
PAPUA
ELLICE IS
COCOS (KEELING) IS
NYASALAND
ROTUMA
TOKELAU IS
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NEW HEBRIDES
(cond. with France)
FIJI IS
SOUTHERN RHODESIA
MAURITIUS
TONGA IS
BECHUANALAND
AUSTRALIA
COOK IS
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
INDIAN OCEAN
NORFOLK I
LORD HOWE I
KERMADEC IS
NEW ZEALAND
CHATHAM IS
BOUNTY IS
ANTIPODES IS
AUCKLAND IS
CAMPBELL I
MACQUARIE I
SOUTHERN OCEAN

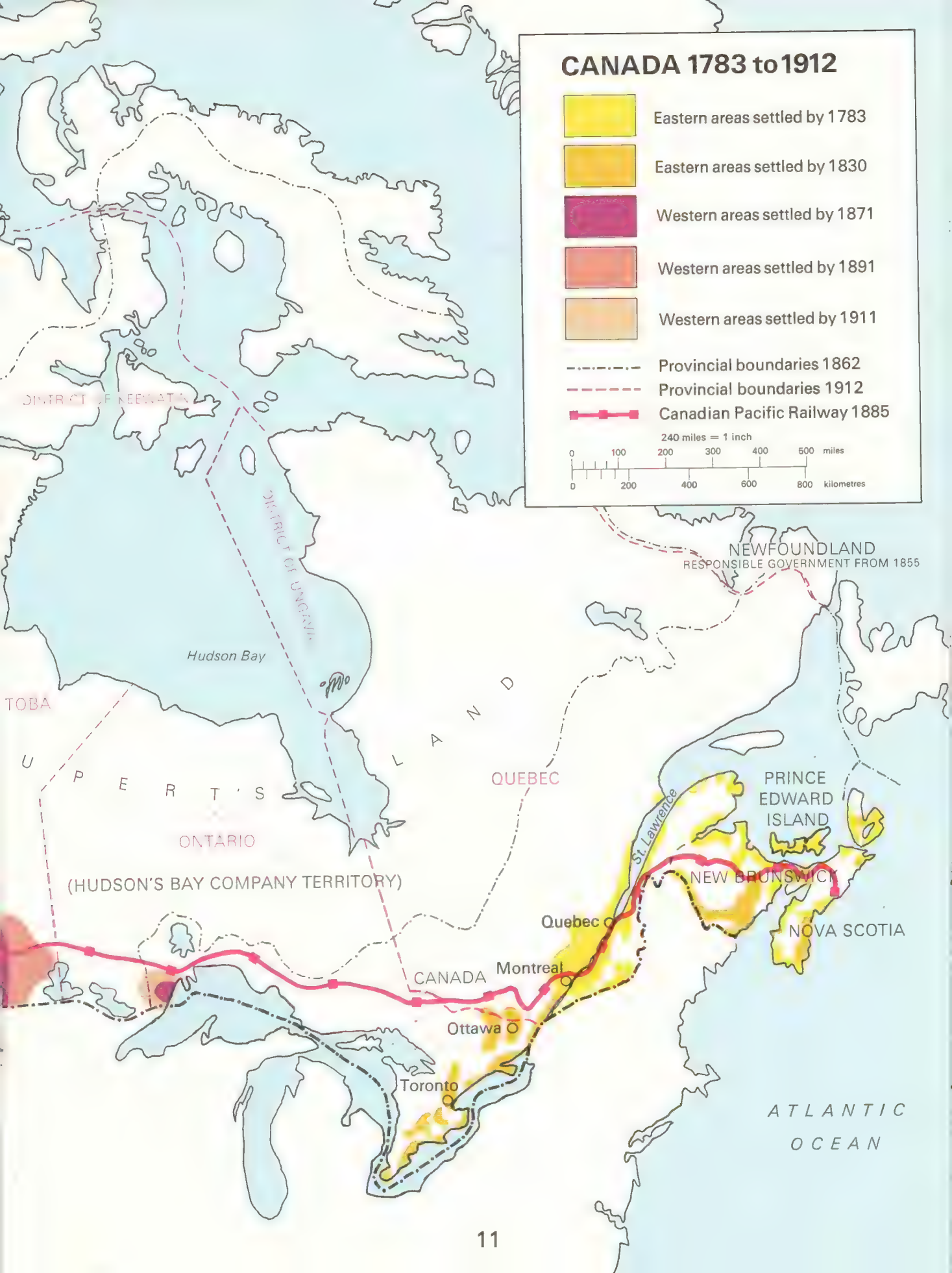

RUPERT'S LAND
(HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY TERRITORY)
NEWFOUNDLAND
(CEDED BY FRANCE)
ACADIA (NOVA SCOTIA)
(CEDED BY FRANCE)
Lake Superior
Missouri
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Ontario
St. Lawrence
NEW FRANCE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
TO MASSACHUSETTS
MASSACHUSETTS


NEW YORK
Plymouth
RHODE ISLAND
CONNECTICUT
New York
Lake Erie
PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
NEW JERSEY
Ohio
DELAWARE
Williamsburg
Jamestown
VIRGINIA
LOUISIANA
INDIAN TERRITORY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Mississippi
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
VICE-ROYALTY
OF NEW SPAIN
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
GULF OF MEXICO
CANADA AND THE AMERICAN EAST COAST 1650 and 1756
British possessions 1650
British possessions 1756
French possessions 1756
Spanish possessions 1756
State boundaries 1756
200 miles = 1 inch
0 100 200 300 400 500 miles
0 200 400 600 800 kilometres

RUPERT'S LAND
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY TERRITORY
CANADA
NEWFOUNDLAND
MIQUELON
ST. PIERRE
St. Lawrence
Treaty Line
1842
NOVA SCOTIA
Quebec
Montreal
Lake Superior
Missouri
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Ontario
NEW
HAMPSHIRE
TO MASSACHUSETTS


NEW YORK
Lake Erie
Plymouth
RHODE ISLAND
CONNECTICUT
New York
PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia
NEW JERSEY
MARYLAND
Ohio
DELAWARE
Williamsburg
Jamestown
Yorktown
LOUISIANA
VIRGINIA
INDIAN RESERVE
Mississippi
NORTH CAROLINA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
WEST FLORIDA
(CREATED 1764)
EAST FLORIDA
GULF OF MEXICO
6
CANADA AND THE AMERICAN EAST COAST 1763 and 1783
British possessions 1763
British possessions 1783
French possessions 1783
Spanish possessions 1783
State boundaries 1763
Treaty line of 1783
200 miles = 1 inch
0 100 200 300 400 500 miles
0 200 400 600 800 kilometres

ALASKA
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN
Mackenzie
NORTH WESTERN TERRITORY
YUKON TERRITORY
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE
STICKEEN
TERRITORY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER ISLAND
Vancouver
Victoria
PACIFIC
OCEAN
U N I T E D S T A T E S


CANADA 1783 to 1912
Eastern areas settled by 1783
Eastern areas settled by 1830
Western areas settled by 1871
Western areas settled by 1891
Western areas settled by 1911
Provincial boundaries 1862
Provincial boundaries 1912
Canadian Pacific Railway 1885
240 miles = 1 inch
0 100 200 300 400 500 miles
0 200 400 600 800 kilometres
DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN
DISTRICT OF UNGAVA
Hudson Bay
TOBA
U P E R T ' S
L A N D
ONTARIO
(HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY TERRITORY)
QUEBEC
NEWFOUNDLAND
RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT FROM 1855
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
St. Lawrence
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
Quebec
Montreal
CANADA
Ottawa
Toronto
ATLANTIC OCEAN

GULF OF MEXICO
Grand Bahama Island
Great Abaco Island
New Providence Island
BAHAMA
Eleuthera
Andros Island
Cat Island
San Salvador
Great Exuma Island
Long Island
Acklins Island
CUBA
Little Cayman
Grand Cayman
JAMAICA
Kingston
Belize
BRITISH HONDURAS
MOSQUITO COAST
C A R
S
PANAMA
PACIFIC OCEAN

ISLANDS
THE WEST INDIES 1650 and 1850
British possessions 1650
British possessions 1850
Spanish possessions 1650
155 miles = 1 inch
0 100 200 300 400 500 miles
0 200 400 600 800 kilometres
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Caicos Is
Turks Is
Great Inagua Island
HAITI
Puerto Rico
Anguilla
Virgin Is
Barbuda
St. Christopher (St. Kitts)
Nevis
Antigua
Montserrat
Guadeloupe
LEEWARD ISLANDS
Dominica
Martinique
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Barbados
WINDWARD ISLANDS
Grenada
Tobago
TRINIDAD
Stabrok (Georgetown)
BRITISH GUIANA
B B E A N
E A

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND TO 1901

Areas settled by 1830

Areas settled by 1900

Penal colonies

340 miles = 1 inch

0 100 200 300 400 500 miles

0 200 400 600 800 kilometres

British exploration

Cook, 1770-77

Sturt, 1828-30, 1844-45

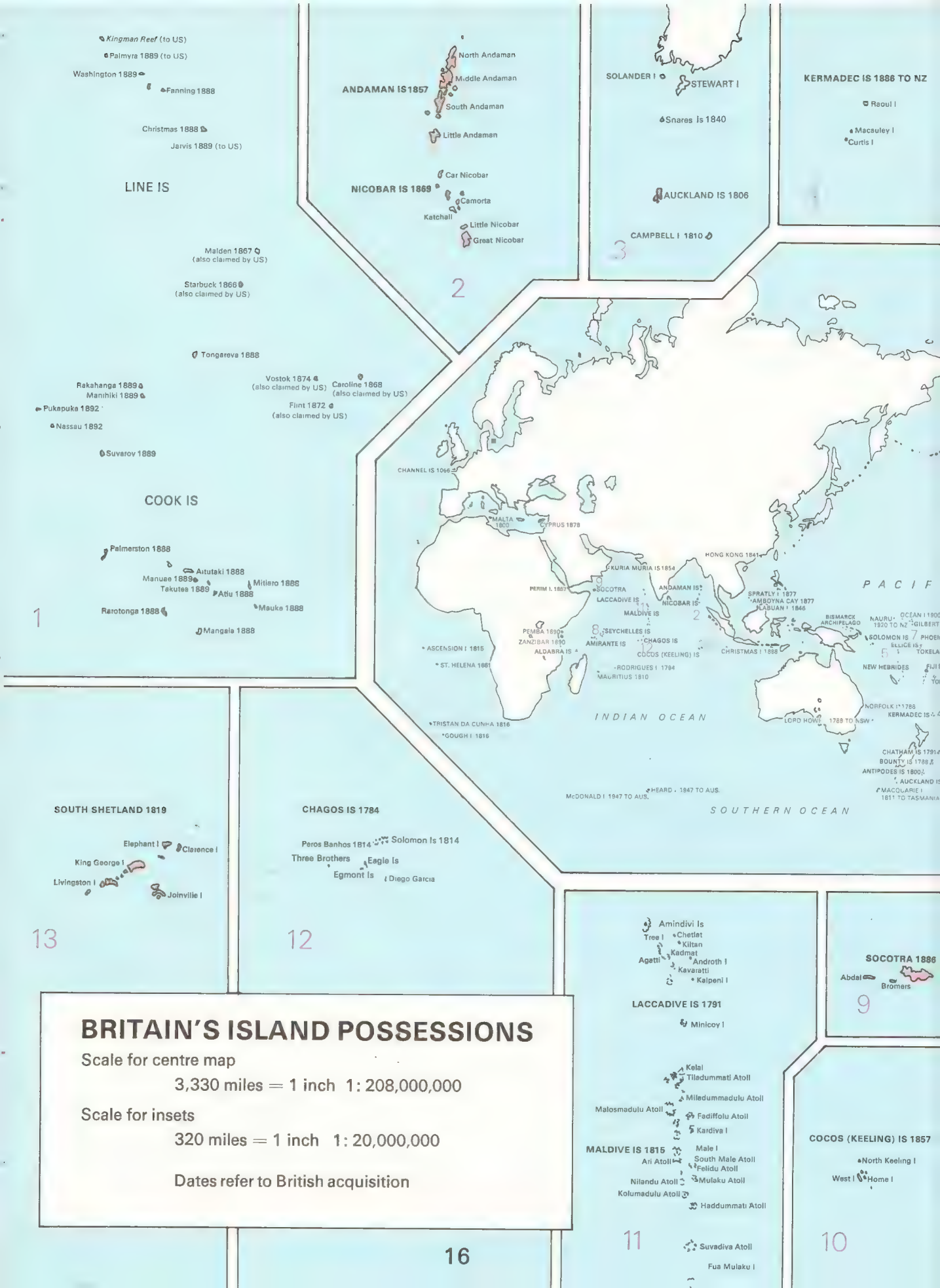
Eyre, 1839-41

Stuart, 1858-62

Burke and Wills, 1860-61

Tasman (Dutch), 1642-44

PACIFIC OCEAN
QUEENSLAND
Brisbane
Darling
Port Macquarie
NEW SOUTH WALES
Newcastle
Sydney
Adelaide
Murray
VICTORIA
Melbourne
TASMANIA
Hobart
Waitangi
Auckland
NORTH ISLAND
SOUTH ISLAND
Wellington
Christchurch
Dunedin
STEWART I.
N OCEAN



BRITAIN'S ISLAND POSSESSIONS

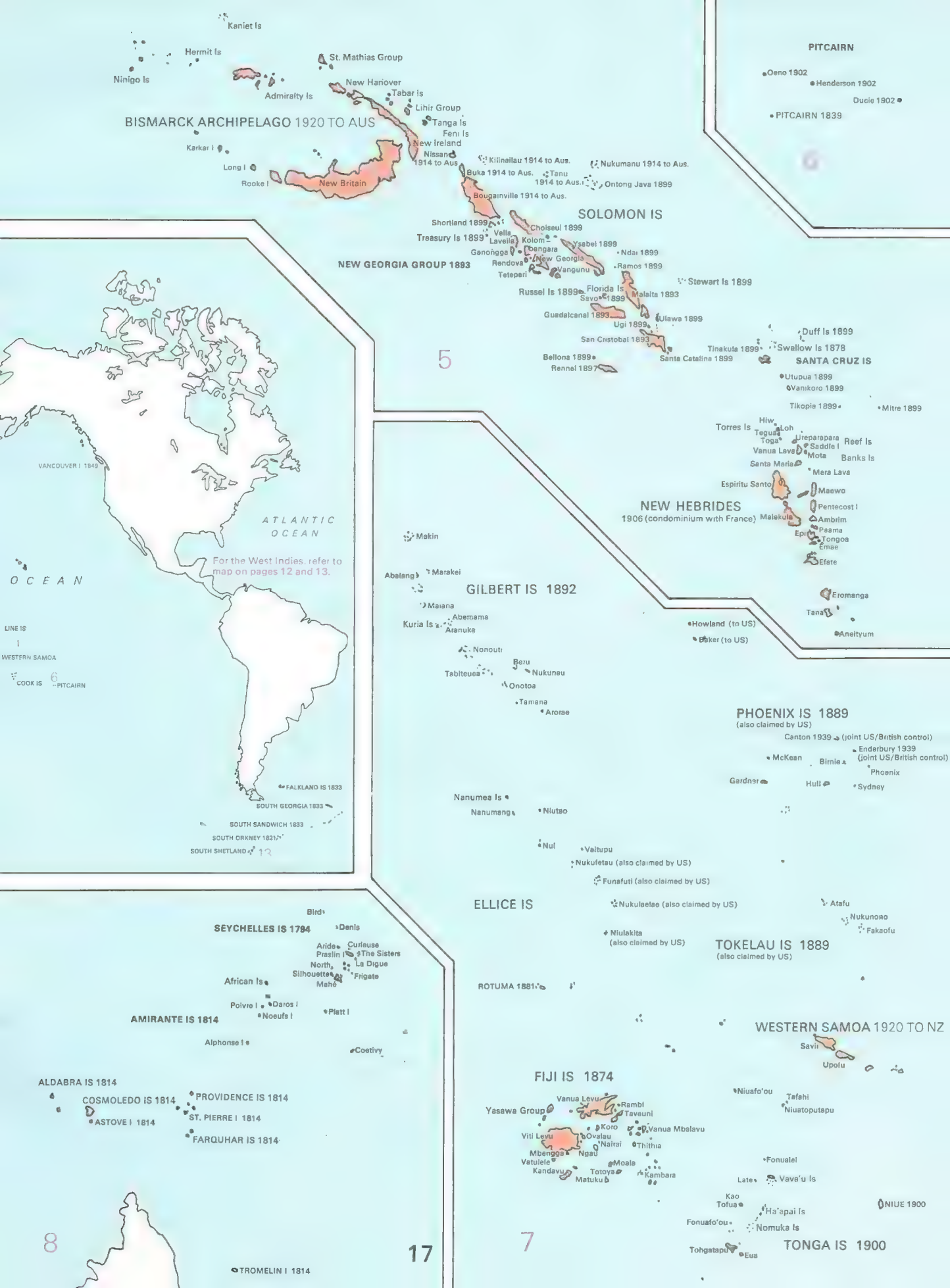
Scale for centre map

3,330 miles = 1 inch 1: 208,000,000

Scale for insets

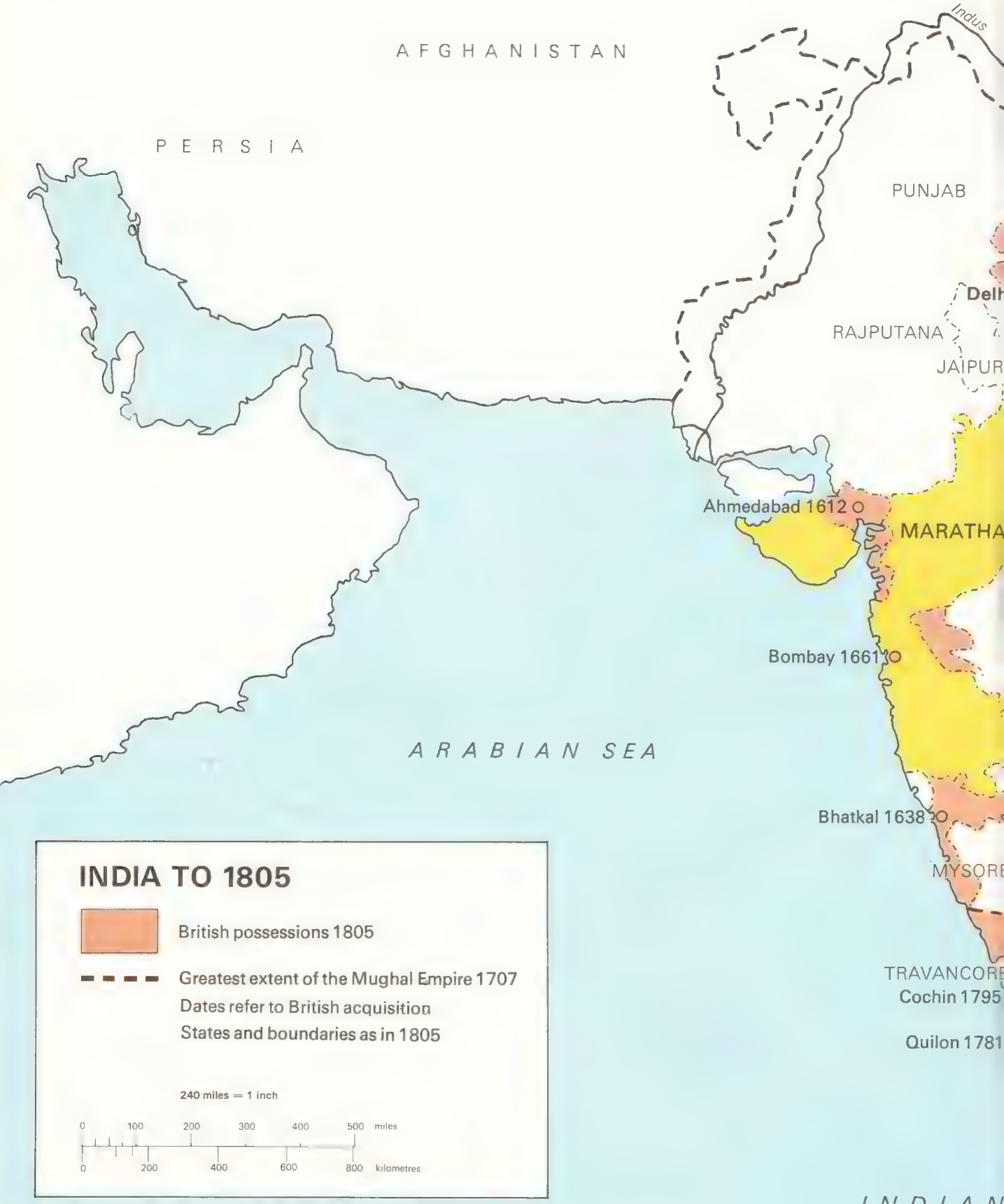
320 miles = 1 inch 1: 20,000,000

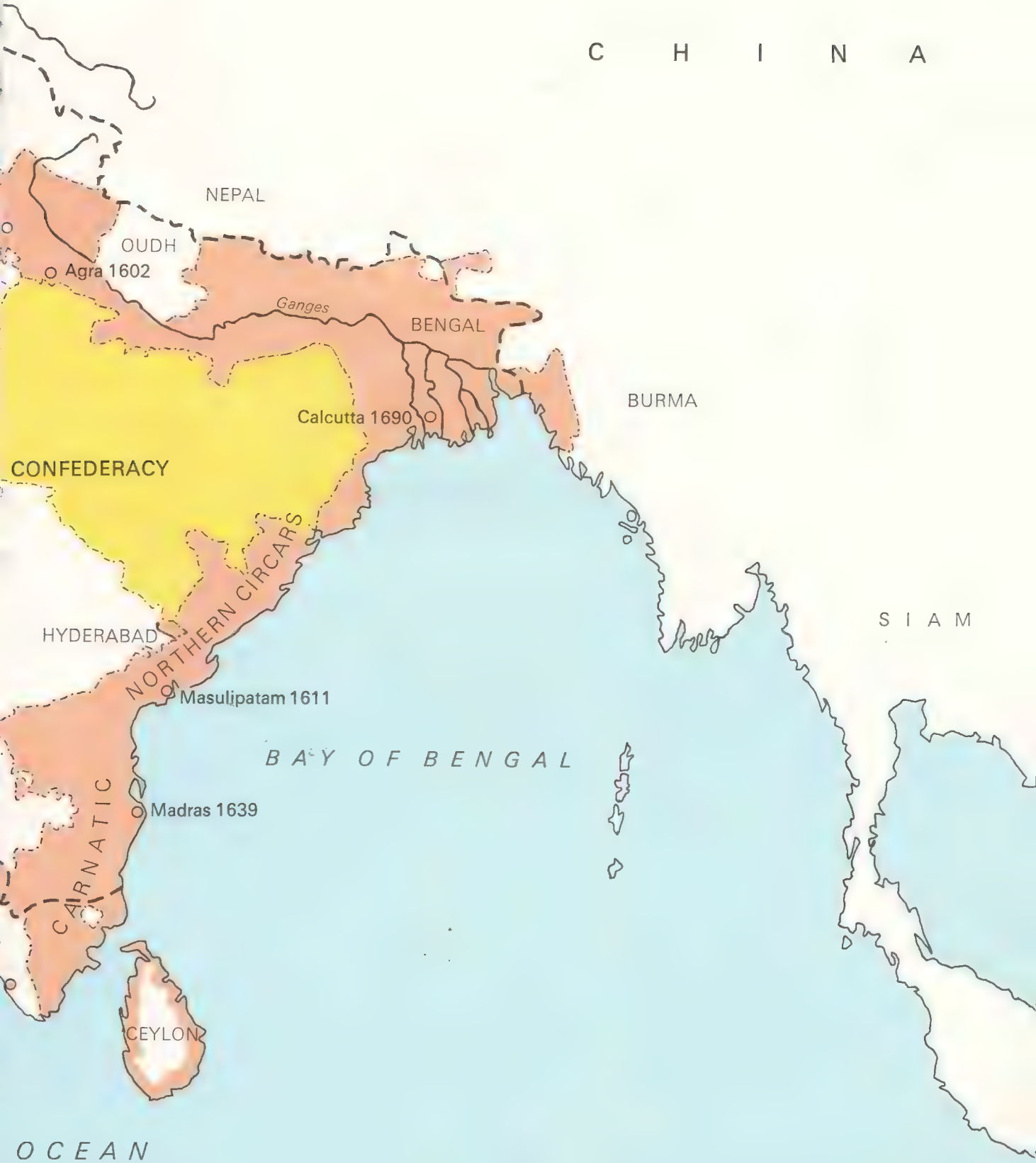
Dates refer to British acquisition


Kaniet Is
Hermit Is
Ninigo Is
St. Mathias Group
New Hanover
Admiralty Is
Tabar Is
Lihir Group
Tanga Is
Feni Is
New Ireland
BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO 1920 TO AUS
Karkar I
Long I
Rooke I
Nissan 1914 to Aus
New Britain
Kilinailau 1914 to Aus.
Buka 1914 to Aus.
Tanu 1914 to Aus.
Nukumanu 1914 to Aus.
Ontong Java 1899
Bougainville 1914 to Aus.
SOLOMON IS
Shortland 1899
Choiseul 1899
Treasury Is 1899
Vella Lavella
Kolombangara
Ysabel 1899
Ganongga
Ndai 1899
NEW GEORGIA GROUP 1893
Rendova
New Georgia
Ramos 1899
Tetepari
Vangunu
Stewart Is 1899
Russel Is 1899
Florida Is 1899
Savo 1899
Malaita 1893
Guadalcanal 1893
Ulawa 1899
Ugi 1899
San Cristobal 1893
Duff Is 1899
Tinakula 1899
Swallow Is 1878
Santa Catalina 1899
SANTA CRUZ IS
Bellona 1899
Rennel 1897
Utupua 1899
Vanikoro 1899
Tikopia 1899
Mitre 1899
Torres Is
Hiw
Tegua
Loh
Toga
Ureparapara
Saddle I
Reef Is
Vanua Lava
Mota
Banks Is
Santa Maria
Mera Lava
Espiritu Santo
Maewo
NEW HEBRIDES
1906 (condominium with France)
Pentecost I
Malekula
Ambrim
Epi
Paama
Tongoa
Emae
Efate
PITCAIRN
Oeno 1902
Henderson 1902
Ducie 1902
PITCAIRN 1839
6
5
VANCOUVER I 1849
ATLANTIC OCEAN
For the West Indies, refer to map on pages 12 and 13.
OCEAN
LINE IS
I
WESTERN SAMOA
COOK IS
6
PITCAIRN
FALKLAND IS 1833
SOUTH GEORGIA 1833
SOUTH SANDWICH 1833
SOUTH ORKNEY 1821
SOUTH SHETLAND
13
Makin
Abaiang
Marakei
GILBERT IS 1892
Maiana
Kuria Is
Abemama
Aranuka
Howland (to US)
Baker (to US)
Nonouti
Beru
Tabiteuea
Nukunau
Onotoa
Tamana
Arorae
Eromanga
Tana
Aneityum
PHOENIX IS 1889
(also claimed by US)
Canton 1939 (joint US/British control)
Enderbury 1939 (joint US/British control)
McKean
Birnie
Phoenix
Gardner
Hull
Sydney
Nanumea Is
Nanumanga
Niutao
Nui
Vaitupu
Nukufetau (also claimed by US)
Funafuti (also claimed by US)
ELLICE IS
Nukulaelae (also claimed by US)
Atafu
Nukunonu
Fakaofu
Niulakita
(also claimed by US)
TOKELAU IS 1889
(also claimed by US)
ROTUMA 1881
WESTERN SAMOA 1920 TO NZ
Savii
Upolu
Niuafo'ou
Tafahi
Niuatoputapu
FIJI IS 1874
Vanua Levu
Rambi
Yasawa Group
Taveuni
Koro
Vanua Mbalavu
Viti Levu
Ovalau
Nairai
Thithia
Mbengga
Ngau
Vatulele
Moala
Kandavu
Totoya
Kambara
Matuku
Fonualei
Late
Vava'u Is
Kao
Tofua
NIUE 1900
Ha'apai Is
Fonuafo'ou
Nomuka Is
Tohgatapu
Eua
TONGA IS 1900
7
8
17
Bird
Denis
SEYCHELLES IS 1794
Aride
Curieuse
Praslin I
The Sisters
North
La Digue
Silhouette
Frigate
Mahé
African Is
Poivre I
Daros I
Platt I
AMIRANTE IS 1814
Noeufs I
Alphonse I
Coetivy
ALDABRA IS 1814
COSMOLEDO IS 1814
PROVIDENCE IS 1814
ASTOVE I 1814
ST. PIERRE I 1814
FARQUHAR IS 1814
TROMELIN I 1814

Newchwang
Peking
Tientsin
Chefoo
Weihaiwei
KOREA
Hwang-ho
EAST
CHINA
SEA
Yangtse-Kiang
Chinkiang
Wanhsien
Hankow
Shanghai
Chungking
Ichang
Wuhu
Kiukiang
Ningpo
Wenchow
Tengchung
CHINA
Irrawaddy
Foochow
Hungshui-ho
Amoy
Wuchow
Samshui
Swatow
Nanning
Canton
ARAKAN
UPPER BURMA
Kongmoon
Pakhoi
HONG KONG
PACIFIC
OCEAN
BURMA
PEGU
Kiungchow
Rangoon

TENASSERIM
Pattani
Atjeh
Penang
Perak
MALAYA
MALACCA
Singapore
SUMATRA
Batang Kapas
Benkulen
Silebar
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINES
BRUNEI
NORTH BORNEO
CELEBES SEA
SARAWAK
Sambas
BORNEO
JAVA SEA
JAVA
INDIAN OCEAN
THE FAR EAST 1842 and 1912
British possessions 1842
British possessions 1912
Sphere of British influence 1912
Trading towns
240 miles = 1 inch
0 100 200 300 400 500 miles
0 200 400 600 800 kilometres


AFGHANISTAN
PERSIA
Indus
PUNJAB
Delh
RAJPUTANA
JAIPUR
Ahmedabad 1612
MARATHA
Bombay 1661
ARABIAN SEA
Bhatkal 1638
MYSORE
TRAVANCORE
Cochin 1795
Quilon 1781
INDIAN
INDIA TO 1805
British possessions 1805
Greatest extent of the Mughal Empire 1707
Dates refer to British acquisition
States and boundaries as in 1805
240 miles = 1 inch
0 100 200 300 400 500 miles
0 200 400 600 800 kilometres


C H I N A
NEPAL
OUDH
Agra 1602
Ganges
BENGAL
BURMA
Calcutta 1690
CONFEDERACY
NORTHERN CIRCARS
HYDERABAD
S I A M
Masulipatam 1611
B A Y O F B E N G A L
CARNATIC
Madras 1639
CEYLON
O C E A N

KASHMIR
AFGHANISTAN
PERSIA
Indus
PUNJAB
BAHAWALPUR
RAJPUTANA
SIND
MEWAR
GUJARAT
Bombay
ARABIAN SEA
MYSOR
TRAVANCOR
INDIA 1805 and 1858
British possessions 1805
British possessions 1858
All other areas were British dependencies by 1858
240 miles = 1 inch
0 100 200 300 400 500 miles
0 200 400 600 800 kilometres

C H I N A
NEPAL
BHUTAN
OUDH
ASSAM
N W PROVINCES
Ganges
BIHAR
TRIPURA
BENGAL
Calcutta
BURMA
PEISHWA'S LANDS
ARAKAN
BHONSLA'S LANDS
NORTHERN CIRCARS
PEGU
S I A M
HYDERABAD
B A Y O F B E N G A L
TENASSERIM
CARNATIC
Madras
ANDAMAN IS
CEYLON
O C E A N

AFGHANISTAN
PERSIA
N.W. FRONTIER PROV.
Indus
KASHMI
PUNJAB
BAHAWALPUR
Delh
RAJPUTANA
JAIPU
BALUCHISTAN
SIND
MEWAR
GUJARAT
KHANDES
Daman
(PORTUGUESE)
Bombay
ARABIAN SEA
GOA
(PORTUGUESE)
MYSOR
INDIA 1858 and 1937
British possessions 1858
British possessions 1937
Dependent Indian states
India and Pakistan boundaries 1947
240 miles = 1 inch
0 100 200 300 400 500 miles
0 200 400 600 800 kilometres

TIBET
CHINA
NORTH EAST FRONTIER AGENCY
KUMAON
NEPAL
BHUTAN
OUDH
ASSAM
Ganges
MANIPUR
BIHAR
TRIPURA
BUNDELKHAND
BENGAL
BURMA
Calcutta
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
ORISSA
NORTHERN CIRCARS
PEGU
BASTAR
SIAM
HYDERABAD
TENASSERIM
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN IS
CARNATIC
Madras
Pondicherry (FRENCH)
Karikal (FRENCH)
CEYLON
OCEAN

NORTH
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ALGERIA
(FRENCH)
MOROCCO
(FRENCH)
SPANISH SAHARA
RIO DE ORO
(SPANISH)
LIBYA
(ITALIAN)
Cairo
Nile
EGYPT
RED SEA
FRENCH WEST AFRICA
Timbuktu
Bathurst
GAMBIA
PORTUGUESE GUINEA
Niger
Lake Chad
EQUATORIAL AFRICA
Khartoum
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN
ERITREA
(ITALIAN)
Freetown
SIERRA LEONE
TOGO
(GERMAN)
NIGERIA
BRITISH
SOMALILAND
GOLD
COAST
LIBERIA
Lagos
Accra
ABYSSINIA
KAMERUN
(GERMAN)
FERNANDO PO
(SPANISH FROM 1834)
Congo
ITALIAN
SOMALILAND
UGANDA
BRITISH
EAST AFRICA
FRENCH
BELGIAN CONGO
Lake Victoria
Nairobi
Mombasa

AFRICA 1830 and 1914

British possessions 1830

British possessions 1914

Towns and boundaries as in 1914

British exploration

- Mungo Park, 1795-97, 1805-06
- Denham, Clapperton and Oudney, 1822-25
- Laing, 1825-26
- Clapperton and Lander, 1825-27
- Lander, 1830
- Livingstone, 1840-73
- Speke and Grant, 1860-63
- Baker, 1862-65
- Stanley, 1871-77, 1887-89

530 miles = 1 inch

0 100 200 300 400 500 miles

0 200 400 600 800 kilometres

NORTH
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ALGERIA
(FRENCH)
MOROCCO
1956
TUNISIA
SPANISH SAHARA
LIBYA
1951
Cairo
Nile
EGYPT
1922
RED SEA
MAURITANIA
1960
MALI
1960
Niger
NIGER
1960
CHAD
1960
SUDAN
1956
Khartoum
SENEGAL
1960
GAMBIA
PORTUGUESE GUINEA
GUINEA
1958
UPPER
VOLTA
1960
Lake Chad
ERITREA
SIERRA LEONE
DAH
OMEY
1960
NIGERIA
1960
IVORY
COAST
1960
LIBERIA
GHANA
1960
Lagos
TOGO
1960
ETHIOPIA
CENTRAL AFRICA
1960
CAMEROON
FERNANDO PO
(SPANISH)
RIO MUNI
(SPANISH)
Congo
UGANDA
SOMALI
REPUBLIC
1960
GABON
1960
CONGO
(BRAZZAVILLE)
1960
Lake Victoria
KENYA
Nairobi
CONGO
(LEOPOLDVILLE)

AFRICA 1914 and 1960

British possessions 1914

Independent and dependent states of the British Commonwealth 1960

1959 Dates of independence

Federation of Rhodesia-Nyasaland 1953-63

States and boundaries as in 1960

530 miles = 1 inch

0 100 200 300 400 500 miles

0 200 400 600 800 kilometres

CHRONOLOGY

NORTH AMERICA/CANADA

1583. Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of Newfoundland, but English control did not last.
1584. Sent by Sir Walter Raleigh, Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlow landed on Roanoke Island and annexed the coastline of what is now North Carolina.
1585. The first settlement was established on Roanoke Island, but all the inhabitants had mysteriously disappeared by 1591.
1607. First permanent settlement founded at Jamestown, Virginia.
1619. Arrival of the first Negro slaves in Virginia.
1620. The Pilgrim Fathers arrived in the *Mayflower* at Cape Cod, New England, and set up the colony of Plymouth.
1620–30. Most of the other East Coast colonies founded.
1664. Surrender of New Amsterdam to the English. Name of the colony changed to New York.
1670. The Hudson's Bay Company was incorporated and given a monopoly of the trade in Hudson's Bay Basin.
1681. Charter of Pennsylvania signed.
1686. Dominion of New England formed through consolidation of the New England colonies.
1713. By the Treaty of Utrecht Britain secured recognition of its claims in the Hudson's Bay country and the possession of Newfoundland and Acadia.
1733. Founding of Georgia, the last of the 13 English colonies on the continent.
1754. George Washington, a young Virginia surveyor sent to demand the withdrawal of the French from the Ohio country, was forced to surrender.
1758. The battle of the Plains of Abraham (Quebec) was fought on September 13, both Wolfe and Montcalm losing their lives. Quebec surrendered to the British on September 18.
1763. Treaty of Paris. After eight years of continuous war and previous intermittent hostilities in North America, France ceded Acadia, Canada, Cape Breton and almost all of Louisiana east of the Mississippi to Britain.
1765. Enactment of the Stamp Act causes violent agitation among the colonists and cries of "No taxation without representation."
1775. War of Independence begins. Battles of Lexington and Concord. Battle of Bunker Hill, opposite Boston. Americans driven from entrenchments, but only after inflicting great losses on the British.
1776. July 4. Declaration of Independence adopted.
1777. At the Battle of Saratoga, British General Burgoyne was defeated. His surrender encouraged France to intervene on the side of the Americans. Articles of Confederation and perpetual union agreed upon in Congress. These provided for a confederacy to be known as the United States of America.
1781. Siege of Yorktown. Lord Cornwallis, the British commander in the South, surrendered with 7,000 men.
1783. Definitive treaty of peace between Britain and United States, signed at Paris. It recognised the independence of the United States. End of the first British Empire.

CANADA

1783. Exploration of the West began.
1791. Dec. 26. Canada divided at the Ottawa River into Upper Canada (chiefly English) and Lower Canada (predominantly French).
1812. June 18. United States declared war on Great Britain.
1837. Rebellion in Upper and Lower Canada.
1839. Feb. 11. Durham's famous report on the affairs of British North America. He proposed the Union of Upper and Lower Canada and the grant of responsible government.
1840. July 23. The British Parliament passed the Union Act joining Upper and Lower Canada.
1867. Mar. 29. British North America Act united Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in the Dominion of Canada (effective July 1).
1869. Nov. 19. Purchase of North-West Territories from the Old Hudson's Bay Company.
1869–70. Red River Rebellion. Halfbreeds, irritated chiefly by the belief that surveys being made were to rob them of their land, set up a provisional government.
1881. Charter given to newly formed Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
1885. Mar. 6. North-West Rebellion quickly suppressed by Dominion troops from all the provinces transported over the new Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE WEST INDIES AND BERMUDA

1609. Sir George Somers was wrecked on one of the Bermuda Islands.
By 1614 Bermuda had 600 settlers.
1623. St. Kitts settled by the English.
1625. First English colony set up on Barbados.
1628. Nevis occupied by the English.
1632. Antigua and Montserrat settled by the English.
1655. Jamaica seized from Spain by an English force.
1763. Treaty of Paris. France cedes Grenada to Britain.
1783. Treaty of Versailles. Bahamas, St. Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago ceded to Britain.
1814. St. Lucia ceded to Britain.

THE FAR EAST AND THE PACIFIC

CHINA

1839. Imperial Commissioner Lin Tse-hsu arrived at Canton (Mar. 10). Forced surrender of opium (annual import 30,000 chests, 1835-39), and burned it.
1841–42. The First British War ending with seizure of several coastal ports and Chinkiang.
1842. Aug. 29. Treaty of Nanking. China ceded Hong Kong (occupied Jan. 1841) to Britain; opened Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai to trade under consular supervision.
1850–64. Taiping Rebellion.
1858. June 26-29. Treaties of Tientsin. China opened 11 more ports, permitted legations at Peking and trade and Christian missions in the interior.
1860. Oct. 12. Occupation of Peking by 17,000 British and French troops. Burning of the Summer Palace.
1864–89. Protestant missionaries in China increased from under 200 to nearly 1,300, and introduced western medicine and ideas.
1900. The Boxer Rising.

AUSTRALIA

1768–71. Capt. James Cook, who discovered and explored the east coast during his first voyage, called that part New South Wales.
1788. Jan. 26. Capt. Arthur Philip arrived at Port Jackson (Sydney) with the first convict transports.
1851. Aug. 9. Discovery of gold in large nuggets at Ballarat (Victoria), then at Bendigo and other places.
1901. Jan. 1. Commonwealth of Australia created.
1919. May 7. The Supreme Council of the League of Nations assigned to Australia the mandate for the German colonies south of the Equator, excepting Nauru Island and Western Samoa (which went to New Zealand).

NEW ZEALAND

1769. Capt. James Cook circumnavigated the Islands.
1840. Jan. 22. The first British colonists landed at Port Nicholson in Cook Straits.

Feb. 6. The Treaty of Waitangi, which was soon subscribed to by some 500 chiefs. By the treaty the native leaders ceded their sovereignty to Britain.
1843–48. The First Maori War.
1860–70. The Second Maori War.
1861. Discovery of gold in Otago.
1889. Introduction of manhood suffrage.
1907. Sept. 26. New Zealand was given the status of a Dominion within the British Empire.

INDIA

1707. Following Aurangzeb's death the Mughal Empire began to disintegrate.
1717. Britain's East India Company secured exemption from customs duties from the Mughal Emperor.
1748–54. Anglo-French rivalry, each side supporting candidates for the positions of Nizam of the Deccan and Nawab of the Carnatic. The recall of French governor Dupleix (1754) left British prestige firmly established.
1756. The Nawab (Suraj-ud Dowlah) of the Bengal region captured Calcutta (June 20) and imprisoned unescaped residents in a small storeroom in the fort (the Black Hole), where several dozen perished.
1757. British forces under Watson and Clive retook Calcutta. Battle of Plassey.
1765–67. Clive administered Bengal affairs for the company.
1769–70. Disastrous famine in Bengal wiped out an estimated one-third of the population.
1772–85. As governor of Bengal, Warren Hastings initiated reforms.
1773. Regulating Act limited the rights of the company's directors, and prohibited officers' private trading.
1784. Pitt's India Act, in an endeavour to check territorial expansion, forbade interference in native affairs.
1816–18. The marauding Pindari tribes, after raiding British territory, were suppressed and broken up by Hastings; hostile Maratha leaders were also defeated, leaving only Nepal, the Sikh state, and Afghanistan independent of direct or indirect British control.
1824–26. Following Burmese aggression the first Anglo-Burmese War led to British acquisition of part of Burma.
1828–35. Lord William Bentinck, governor-general: *Sati* was made a criminal offence (1829); bands of *Thags* began to be suppressed; law revision and codification was undertaken by Thomas B. Macaulay.
1833. Parliament renewed the East India Company's Charter.
1839–42. The First Anglo-Afghan War, a fiasco precipitated by exaggerated fear of Russian influence in Afghanistan.
1843. Annexation of Sind.
1845–48. First and Second Anglo-Sikh Wars led to annexation of the Punjab.
1848–56. Lord Dalhousie, governor-general, accelerated public works.
1856. Annexation of Oudh.
1857–58. Rebellion in Northern India, comprising mutinies by Sepoy troops. The recapture of Delhi by loyal forces from the Punjab (Sept. 20) marked the turning of the tide, but three expeditions were required to retake Lucknow (Mar. 5, 1858). The memory of atrocities committed by both sides embittered social relations between Indians and Europeans for the next ninety years.
1858. Aug. 2. By the Government of India Act, the government of India was transferred from the East India Company (dissolved 1874) to the Crown. The governor-general received the additional title of Viceroy.
1876. Occupation of Quette as a safeguard against the Russian southward advance towards Afghanistan.
1876–78. Great famine in the Deccan and adjacent areas took over five million lives.
1877. On Disraeli's initiative, the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India at a Delhi ceremony (Durbar).
1878–81. The Second Anglo-Afghan War established British control over Afghanistan's foreign relations.
1885. Dec. 27. The Indian National Congress founded.
1885–86. Third Anglo-Burmese War, ending in annexation of Upper Burma.
1898–1905. Lord Curzon, Viceroy, put through vigorous reforms in the administration.
1905. The Partition of Bengal (effective Oct. 16), detached East Bengal (preponderantly Muslim) and Assam from the rest of the province. Nationalist opposition, organised by the Congress, provoked the founding of the All-India Muslim League (Dec. 30, 1906).
1918–19. Influenza epidemic caused five million deaths.
1919. Mar. 18. The Rowlatt Acts enabled the government to intern agitators without trial.
Apr. 13. The Amritsar Massacre. General Reginald Dyer, aiming to terrorise the populace, ordered his Gurkha troops to fire on an unarmed assembly: 379 persons were killed.
1921. Height of the non co-operation movement. Despite Gandhi's insistance on non-violent action, terrorist outbreaks were frequent.
1928. India was swept by a great series of strikes among textile workers and railway employees.
1930. Jan. 1. The Congress empowered Gandhi to begin civil disobedience.
May 5. Gandhi arrested and imprisoned without trial.
1931. Jan. 26. Gandhi was released from prison, and entered upon discussions with the government. These resulted in the Delhi Pact.
1932. Jan. 4. Gandhi was again arrested, the Congress declared illegal, and repressive measures were instituted to crush the non-violent demonstrations which followed.
1935. Aug. 2. The Government of India Act passed by the British Parliament. British India was divided into 11 provinces, each under a governor and an executive council.
1946. Hindu-Muslim differences over the future of India, combined with a serious food shortage, led to frequent riots causing thousands of deaths.
Mar. 14. The British Government offered full independence to India.
Mar.-June. Negotiations between Britain and Indian leaders failed to draw up a plan that satisfied both the Congress Party and the Muslim League. The latter, under Mohammed Ali Jinnah, insisted on a separate Muslim state of Pakistan and decided on "direct action" to achieve its goal.
1947. Feb. 20. To hasten developments, the British Government declared its intention to transfer power into Indian hands not later than June 1948.
Feb. 20-Aug. 15. Viscount Mountbatten, Viceroy.
June 3. Following negotiations with Hindu and Muslim leaders, the British Government announced the new constitutional plan which called for partition between India and Pakistan. This plan was endorsed by the Muslim League on June 9 and the All-India Congress on June 16.
Aug. 15. The independence of India went into effect. The process of partition was accompanied by terrible acts of violence, notably in the Punjab region, between Muslims and Hindus. By the end of September, close to two million refugees had been exchanged between India and Pakistan.

AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

EXPLORATION

1795–97. Mungo Park explored the Gambia and reached the Niger at Segu.
1805. Mungo Park explored the Niger as far as the Bussa Rapids, where he was drowned in 1806.
1822–25. Walter Oudney, Dixon Denham and Hugh

Clapperton journeyed from Tripoli across the desert to Lake Chad and thence westward towards the Niger.
1825. Alexander G. Laing crossed the desert from Tripoli and thence to Timbuktu.
1830. Richard and John Lander explored the lower Niger from Bussa to the sea.
1840–43. Charles T. Beke mapped much of Ethiopia.
1849. David Livingstone crossed the Kalahari Desert and advanced to Lake Ngami, returning (1850) to the upper Zambezi.
1853–56. Livingstone crossed the continent from the Zambezi to Loanda. On his return he discovered the Victoria Falls.
1858–59. Richard Burton and John Speke discovered Lake Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza.
1858–61. Speke and James Grant passed through Uganda, reached the Nile and descended it to Gondokoro.
1864. Sir Samuel Baker discovered Albert Nyanza.
1866–71. Livingstone travelled from the mouth of the Rovuma inland to Lake Nyasa and thence to Lake Tanganyika and Bangweolu.
1871. Henry M. Stanley, searching for Livingstone, found him on Lake Tanganyika. Death of Livingstone (May 1, 1873).
1874–77. Stanley circumnavigated Victoria Nyanza, proceeded thence to Lake Tanganyika, and crossed to the Lualaba, which he descended to the Congo, ultimately reaching the Atlantic coast.

WEST AFRICA

1799. Foundation in Britain of the Church Missionary Society, which carried on extensive work in West Africa.
July 5. Sierra Leone (acquired 1787 and used for the settlement of freed slaves) was made a British colony.
1807. The British settlement on the Gambia was put under the government of Sierra Leone.
1824–27. First war of the British on the Gold Coast with the powerful rulers of the Ashanti.
1861. Aug. 6. Britain gained possession of Lagos.
1871. Feb. 21. The Dutch sold El Mina and other posts on the Gold Coast to Britain.
1873–74. Second Ashanti War ; campaigns of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who entered the Ashanti capital, Kumasi, Feb. 4, 1874.
1879. Foundation of the United African Company (National African Company after 1881) by Sir George Goldie.
1885. June 5. The British proclaimed a protectorate over the Niger River region.
July 10. The Royal Niger Company was chartered and given full control of the British sphere in Nigeria This company succeeded the National African Company.
1886. Jan. 13. Lagos was set up as a separate British colony.
1889. Jan. 10. France established a formal protectorate over the Ivory Coast.
1893–94. Third Ashanti War. The natives were defeated and a British protectorate set up.
1895–96. Fourth Ashanti War. Sir Francis Scott took Kumasi (Jan. 18, 1896), made the king a prisoner, and proclaimed a British protectorate (Aug. 16).
1900–03. British conquest of northern Nigeria : Kano and Sokoto taken and subdued.
1901. Sept. 26. The kingdom of Ashanti was finally annexed and joined to the British Gold Coast colony.
1957–68. British West African colonies became independent.

SOUTH AFRICA

1795. Sept. 16. The Dutch garrison at the Cape surrendered to a British fleet.
1803. Feb. 21. Under the terms of the treaty of Amiens, the British returned the Cape to the Dutch.
1814. May 30. By the Treaty of Paris the British secured possession of the Cape.
1835–37 The Great Trek of the Dutch cattlemen and farmers (Boers) to the north and east of the Orange River, seeking new lands and freedom from British interference.
1838. Feb. Boer leader Retief and sixty followers were treacherously slain by Dingaan, the powerful king of the Zulus, who massacred the immigrants and destroyed Durban.
Dec. 16. In the battle of Blood River Dingaan was defeated by the Boers, now led by Pretorius. The Boers thereupon settled in Natal.
1843. Aug. 8. Natal was made a British colony.
1852. Jan. 17. By the Sand River Convention the British Government recognised the independence of the Transvaal.
1854. Feb. 17. By the convention of Bloemfontein the British Government withdrew from the territory north of the Orange River. The settlers thereupon organised the Orange Free State.
1867. Discovery of diamonds near Hopetown, on the Orange River.
1871. The town of Kimberley was founded and soon became the centre of a great diamond industry.
Oct. 27. The British Government annexed the diamond region.
1877. Apr. 12. Annexation of the Transvaal by the British.
1879. The Zulu War. Zulu chief Cetywayo defeated the British in a battle at Isandhlwana.
1880–81. Revolt of the Transvaal Boers against the British. On December 30 a Boer republic was proclaimed. On January 28, 1881, the Boers repulsed a British force under Sir George Colley at Laing's Nek, and on February 27 they defeated and killed Colley at Majuba Hill. The Transvaal was again given independence.
1883. Apr. 16. Kruger became President of the Transvaal.
1886. Discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in the southern Transvaal. There was a wild rush to the Rand from all parts of the world.
1889. Oct. 29. The British Government granted a charter to the British South Africa Company, headed by Rhodes. It was given almost unlimited rights and powers of government in the huge area north of the Transvaal and west of Mozambique, without northern limit.
1890. Sept. 12. The town of Salisbury was founded in Mashonaland, part of the dominion of the British South Africa Company.
1895. Dec. 29-**1896.** Jan. 2. The Jameson Raid.
1896. Jan. 3. The Kruger Telegram, in which the German Emperor congratulated Kruger on his success in suppressing Jameson's movement. The Orange Free State joined the Transvaal.
1899. Oct. 12-**1902.** May 31. The South African (Boer) War. The Boer forces brushed aside Sir George White at Laing's Nek (Oct. 12) and beseiged Ladysmith (Nov. 2), Mafeking (Oct. 13) and Kimberley (Oct. 15).
Black Week (Dec. 10–15). Three British disasters : battles of Magersfontein, Stormberg, Colenso. Efforts to relieve Kimberley and Ladysmith failed. Buller was relieved of the supreme command, and his place was taken by Gen. Lord Frederick Roberts, with Gen. Herbert Kitchener as his chief-of-staff.
1900. Relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith (Feb. 28). The British, now heavily reinforced, were henceforth able to maintain the offensive. Pretoria occupied (June 5). Boer leaders, defeated in regular warfare, now adopted guerrilla tactics, thereby prolonging the war by another 18 months. Kitchener was obliged to erect a line of blockhouses and organise concentration camps. The Boer farms were ruthlessly destroyed and the guerrillas finally harried into submission. By the treaty of Vereeniging (May 31, 1902)

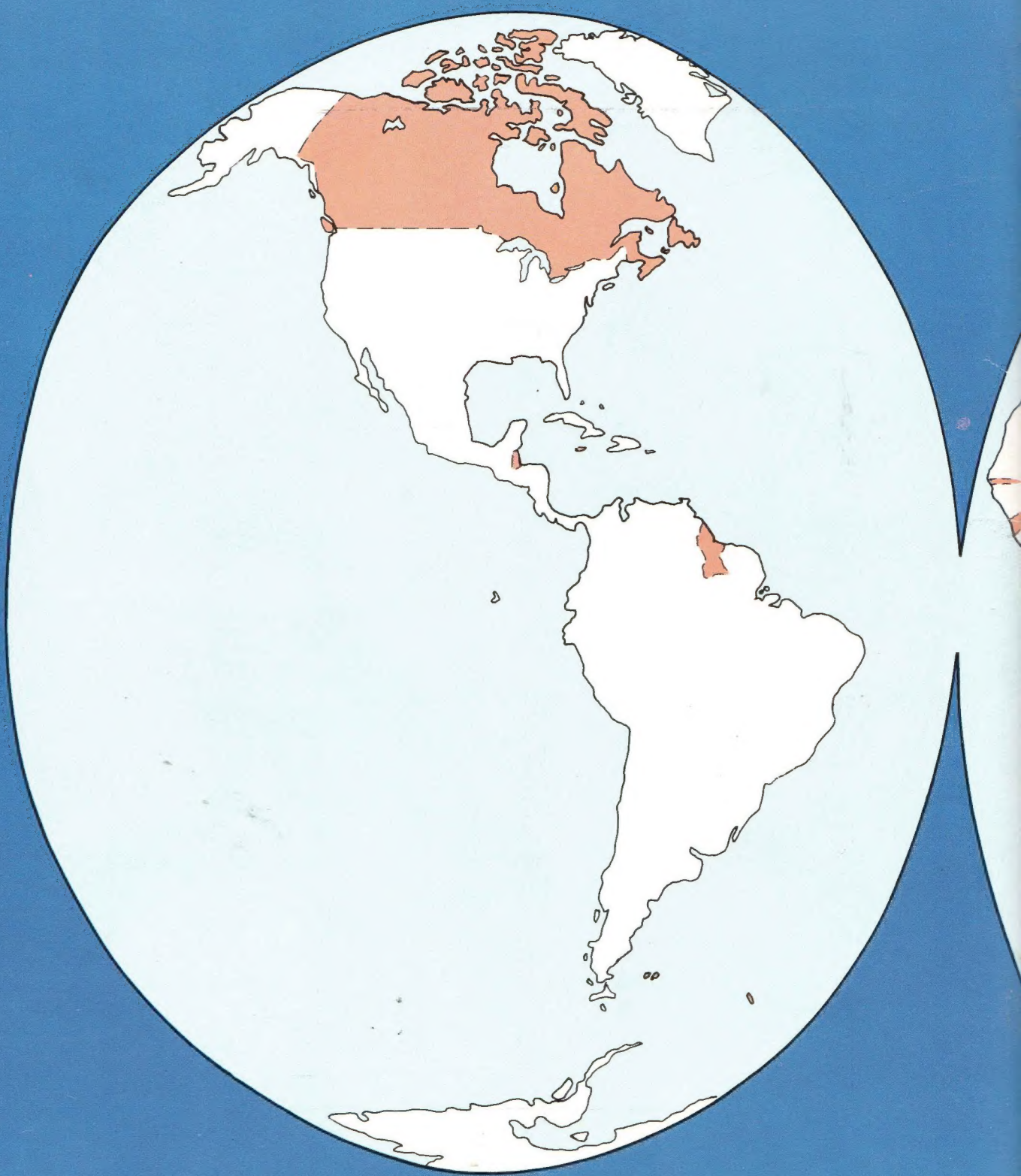
the Boers accepted British sovereignty.
1910. South Africa Act came into effect. The Union of South Africa (Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, Orange River Colony) became a Dominion under the British Crown.
1934. Status of the Union Act, passed in the South African parliament, defined the Union as "a sovereign independent state."
1961. May 31. South Africa became a Republic and severed ties with the British Commonwealth.

EAST AFRICA

1866–87. Sir John Kirk, British consul-general at Zanzibar. British interests became predominant there.
1873. June 5. Under British pressure, the Sultan prohibited the export of slaves and closed the public slave markets of Zanzibar.
1885–96. Prolonged wars in Nyasaland between the British and the Arab slave-traders and their allies.
1890. June 14. The British established a protectorate over Zanzibar.
1892–98. Pacification of Nyasaland through the suppression of Angoni and Arab risings.
1895. July 1. Following the dissolution of the British East Africa Company, the British Government organised its sphere as the East Africa Protectorate.
1897. Apr. 6. Slavery was abolished in Zanzibar, by decree of the Sultan.
1901. Dec. 26. The first train reached Lake Victoria.
1920. Jan. 10. The British mandate over German East Africa went into effect. The name of the territory was changed to Tanganyika : the German settlers were sent home, and their estates sold.
July 23. British East Africa was renamed Kenya and was made into a Crown colony. The coastal strip, leased from the Sultan of Zanzibar in 1887, became the Kenya Protectorate.
1923. Sept. 1. Southern Rhodesia became a Crown colony, with a system of responsible government.
1961–68. British East African colonies became independent.

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN

1869. Nov. 17. Official opening of the Suez Canal.
1870–73. Conquest of the Upper Nile region as far as Unyoro, and the suppression of the slave trade.
1874–79. Gen. Charles George Gordon Governor-General of the Sudan. He dealt the slave trade a mortal blow.
1875. Nov. The Khedive, in financial stringency, sold his 176,000 shares in the Suez Canal Company to the British Government for four million pounds. The British Government thereupon became the largest single shareholder.
1882. July 11. Bombardment of Alexandria by the British.
Sept. 13. The British under Sir Garnet Wolseley defeated Arabi Pasha's Egyptian forces at Tel el-Kebir.
Sept. 15. The British occupied Cairo.
1884. Jan. 6. The British decided on the evacuation of the Sudan.
Jan. 18. Gen. Gordon was sent out to effect the evacuation of the Egyptian garrisons.
1885. Jan. 26. The Mahdi took Khartoum, and massacred Gordon and the garrison. A relief force, sent out from Wadi Halfa, reached the city just too late.
1888. Oct. 29. Suez Canal Convention.
1896–98. Reconquest of the Sudan by Gen. Herbert Kitchener.
1898. Sept. 2. Battle of Omdurman : Kitchener's forces took Khartoum.
Sept. 19. Kitchener reached Fashoda.
1899. Jan. 19. An Anglo-Egyptian convention established a condominium in what became known as the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
1914. Dec. 18. Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate.
1919. Mar. 8. Saad Zaghlul Pasha and other Nationalist leaders deported to Malta to prevent their going to the Paris peace conference.
1921. Apr. 5. Return of Zaghlul to Egypt. Attacks of the Nationalists on the Government.
1922. Jan. 23. The Wafd proclaimed a policy of passive resistance.
Feb. 28. Egypt declared independent.

THE MIDDLE EAST

1917. Nov. 2. Balfour Declaration stated that the British Government favoured "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."
1919. Jan. 10. The British occupied Baghdad.
1920. Apr. 25. The Supreme Council of the League of Nations assigned the mandate for Palestine, Transjordan and Iraq to Great Britain.
1921. Aug. 23 Faisal proclaimed King of Iraq.
1923. May 26. Transjordan was organised as an autonomous state, ruled by Emir Abdullah ibn Hussein.
1932. Oct. 3. Iraq was admitted to the League of Nations.
1946. Transjordan became independent.
1948. British mandate over Palestine ended.